The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2285. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reasons of, as Understanding in the Cabinet.—The Case of Judge Irwin.—The Anti-Rent Bills.—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

A portion of next week will be set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Rumors are current here to-day of a serious misunderstanding yesterday among some members of the Cabinet, which may lead to the withdrawal of Mr. Toucey, growing out of the contract for the machinery of ships-of-war Nos. 2, at Philadelphia. Roman & Bladen charge on both that Haskins, Warren & Co., the successful competitors, were privately informed of the proposition of the amounts of the other bids filed, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was finally referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who sustained Secretary Toucey, and vindicated the action of his Department.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have been invited again to summon thirty witnesses on behalf of Judge Irwin, of Pennsylvania, whose conduct is to be investigated with a view to his impeachment.

President Buchanan denies, avidly, that any notification relating to our foreign policy, has been received from England or France, but has, thus far, failed to respond in writing. The Committee on Foreign Affairs meet on it to-morrow morning.

Q.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the Department can be made self-sustaining, says that in no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade or more frequent mails been granted than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they pass seemed fairly entitled to. It is evident by a diminution of the service the self-sustaining of the Department can unquestionably be secured, but it is worthy of much consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal service commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country. The Postmaster-General states that under the postage law of 1851 the revenues and expenditures were almost equal. Since the passage of the law of 1855, fixing the present rates, the excess in expenditures has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest, if Congress is determined to make the Department self-sustaining, that the surest means of doing so would be to return to the law of 1845, or five cents postage for distances under, and ten cents for distances over 3,000 miles—hence he favors the passage of a bill introduced into the Senate at a former session. This, together with his suggestive amendment in regard to the mode of limiting purposes for carrying the mails, and substituting postage stamps for the franking privilege, would render the Department self-sustaining in all that pertains to its regular and proper operations. Two sets of service were called into existence by reasons of State—the Pacific, the other the great Overland route to California. The former, after deducting the postage, will cost $370,368 per annum, and the latter, when the Salt Lake line shall be added, $1,200,000, for which there will not probably be sufficient postage revenue to pay.

The House Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered that the bill for the organization of Arizona be reported with the boundaries asked for by the people of the Territory, through their delegate, Lieutenant [illegible], namely: All the territory south of the parallel of lat. N. 33° 40' from Texas to the Colorado of the West. The bill is exceedingly simple in its provisions, and is probably the shortest territorial bill ever framed. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles, and leaving in New-Mexico about 120,000 population. Arizona will be represented by about 10,000.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill similar to that of Senator Slidell. It proposes to place in the hands of the President $30,000,000 to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. The vote in favor of the measure was Messrs. Hopkins, Clay, Barksdale, Sickles, Groesbeck and Branch, and against it Messrs. Burlingame, Ritchie, and Boyce. There will be a minority as well as a majority report.

At least twelve or fourteen Republicans in the House will vote for the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, and oppose all efforts to [illegible] its passage. The present difficulty is to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee on Territories.

The new Senate Hall was lighted up for the first time to-night, and the effect was very fine.

Three mails from New-Orleans and several intermediate points were received this evening, but they bring no news of special importance.

The United States Agricultural Society have re-elected General Thurman President, and one Vice-President from every State and Territory. E. B. Tucker was reflected Treasurer, and B. Perley Poore, Secretary. The Executive Committee for 1859 is H. Wagner, of New-York; J. McGowen, of Pennsylvania; J. Ware, of Virginia; F. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; J. Merryman, of Maryland; H. Capron, of Illinois, and J. M. Casson, of Iowa.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CASE OF THE WANDERER—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—COMMODORE STEWART—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The President's Message, received to-day, in answer to Mr. Seward's resolution calling for any official correspondence in possession of the Executive relative to the case of the supposed slaver Wanderer, asserts, with much positiveness, that the Government has official information establishing the fact that a cargo of over three hundred negroes were landed on the coast of Georgia from that vessel. The President also states that proceedings are in progress for the detection and punishment of the violators of the law against the African Slave-trade.

It will be seen that the Executive message supposes the inquiry of the Senate to have been confined exclusively to the call for correspondence with the Federal officials. Mr. Seward, perhaps, so intended it. But I have reason to believe that the State Department is in possession of correspondence with the British Government upon this subject, which certainly was covered by the phraseology of the Senate's call, and to which the President makes no allusion. Would it not be well to pass a resolution specifically calling for this correspondence, if it can be furnished without detriment to the public interest. England has a right to complain if we fail to fulfill our duty in the matter of suppressing the Slave-trade, and it cannot do us any harm to learn how she looks upon our insufficiency in permitting the *Wanderer* to escape our vigilance.

The House occupied a good part of to-day's session in discussing the proposition of Mr. Seward, of Ohio, for the reference of the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This is a movement in the right direction towards reform. The several Standing Committees of the House are more competent to judge of the necessity for the various items of proposed appropriations for the Departments of the Government generally committed to their charge than the Committee of Ways and Means can be; and the adoption of Mr. Seward's motion, or some other Standard on the same principle, could hardly fail to result in great saving of time to the House. Mr. Grow to-day suggested, as a modification of the pending proposition, that the various appropriation bills for the Army and Navy, Post-office and Diplomatic service, be hereafter severally assigned to, and reported from, the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, on the Post-office and Foreign Relations, and that they then be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for revision. It makes little difference whether this modification, or Mr. Seward's original proposition, shall prevail for either of them would subject the desired purpose. Fortunately the question almost entirely party issue in the House, and is likely therefore to be disposed of upon its merits.

The Joint Resolution reported to-day by Senator Mason from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the case of Commodore Charles Stewart, will undoubtedly receive the early and nearly unanimous support of Congress. It will be remembered that the Commodore was retired from active service by order of the celebrated Naval Retiring Board, much to his own chagrin, after a long life of distinguished and meritorious service. When the recently sitting Court of Inquiry were ordered, "Old Ironsides" refused to present his case before them, considering such a process humiliating and intolerable. Accordingly he could not be restored by Executive action. The bill reported to-day by Mr. Mason constitutes a substitute for the proposition to create the grade of Admiral for the benefit of this meritorious and venerable public servant. It creates no new grade, and so is free from all the objections urged against the proposition to create the grade of Admiral. It simply authorizes the President to restore him to the position upon the Active List which he would have occupied except for the act on of the Naval Board—basing the restoration in [illegible] upon the Commodore's "distinguished and meritorious services."

Later, more detailed and accurate intelligence from Mexico, confirms the statement that while the Liberal Party is exceedingly anxious to secure the friendship of the United States, and to enter into the closest relations with us, it will under no circumstances consent to sell or alienate an inch of Territory. They are quite ready, however, to give us superior commercial advantages, and to provide means whereby American enterprise may have the same security in Mexico that it has in the United States. The Liberal leaders fully recognize the Continental policy of the United States and have no objection to aid in its establishment.

The pending revolution in Mexico is unlike any ever before initiated in that country. In the first place it has only two parties, while generally there are half-a-dozen. The Liberals gain ground every day in the public sentiment of Mexico. Although they are comparatively without money or arms, and have the regular army against them, volunteers by thousands have flocked to their standard, and they have been able to hold their own against all the wealth and influence of the clergy and privileged classes.

The movement in which Zuloaga was deposed, by Robles, seems to have been a personal one against the former, and does not in the least affect the policy of the two parties to the revolution. The dispatch of Commissioners to Vera Cruz will amount to nothing, at least so far as any propositions for the surrender of the Liberal cause are concerned,—for all the Liberals of any note are determined that the Constitution of 1857 shall be maintained in all its provisions, and that the Church property shall be sequestrated. Robles cannot consent to this, and the war will go on, unless Robles himself sees the policy of yielding to the Constitution. Robles has no personal friends, nor the political talent and skill to effect any arrangements against the overpowering sentiments of the mass of the people.

On the other hand Juarez does not aspire to any political leadership. He is acting as the representative of a principle,—his position at the head of the Supreme Court, making him the provisional President of the Republic, until an election can be held under the Constitution. The real political and military leaders in the Liberal movement, are Gen. Alvarez, Salas, Iturbide, Degollado and Vidaurri. Iturbide on the whole is the man upon whom all of them are most likely to unite for President. The most perfect harmony exists among them, and they must ultimately break down all opposition.

Gen. Robles has many friends in this country, where he has a higher reputation for talents than is accorded him at home, and credit for more influence there than he is able to exert. His blunders, when Minister of War under Gen. Arista, and the loss of Vera Cruz while under his charge, when it pronounced for Santa Anna, have not improved his standing. The Liberals will not have anything to do with him. It will be remembered that he was not permitted to land recently either at Tampico or Vera Cruz, both of which places were in the hands of the Liberals. The Mexican nation has emphatically indicated its determination not to be ruled by the Conservative party, to which Robles belongs.

Since Comonfort's treachery, the Liberals have been able to make continual headway—slowly, it is true, but surely—although the clergy and privileged classes have had the army to aid them, and the moral effect of possession of the Capital. The Liberals have accomplished so much by force of public sentiment alone, overpowering the army, and, despite the disadvantage of being without either money or arms. Should an attempt be made to continue to hold the City of Mexico against them, it is asserted that within three months the Liberals will be able to besiege the Capital with 30,000 men, when all the managing talent of Robles will be inadequate to enable him to resist the will of the great majority of the people.

S.

SENATOR IVERSON'S ATTACK ON GEN. HOUSTON—THE GENERAL'S REPLY—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—A NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Senator Iverson missed his figure again, in assailing Gen. Houston so virulently yesterday, because the latter had seen fit to make an earnest patriotic Union speech. The Georgia Senator seemed to think it worse than treason for a Texan Senator to stand by the Union, when he himself had given the word of command to march Georgia out of it; so he gave way to a good deal more of excitement upon the subject than the occasion demanded, or than was prudent. He doubtless discovered the fact to day, when the General turned upon him his batteries of sarcastic humor, and exposed the weakness and absurdity of his positions to public ridicule. He will probably be content for a while, hereafter, with carrying in his arms the entire political fortunes of Georgia, leaving to Senator Houston the privilege of representing, in part at least, the State of Texas.

The General embraced the opportunity to-day, to make his intended disclaimer of any aspirations to the Presidency, declaring that if that high position were to be laid at his feet to-morrow by the united action of every political party in the Union, he would not accept it. He announced his purpose of retiring from public life at the end of his present term, and spending the remainder of his days in the quiet and peace of his Southern home. Few men now living have a history so full of romantic incident and strange diversity as that of the hero of San Jacinto. He has been faithful and true in each of the many positions which he has filled; and whatever his foibles and weaknesses, if any, his patriotism and integrity have never been questioned. He will retire from the Senate with the respect and kind feeling of all who have been associated with him.

To-morrow we may expect a vote in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill. The present indications are that it will fail. The Senate is divided sectionally upon this question into three parties—the Northern, Southern and Middle. Each one seems afraid to vote on the pending bill lest his section should not get the Eastern terminus of the road to be made by it, and so each is likely to fail to sustain the bill in any shape that can possibly command the support of either of the other parties. Another secret and unacknowledged cause of the failure of the measure will be the condition of the Treasury. While a decided majority of the Senators will seek to evade the responsibility of killing the bill, there are few of them who really want it passed at all while the public funds are so low. The earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad are beginning to question whether, after all, it will not be necessary to make the measure a sectional one, and seek its success by uniting in favor of a bill specifically selecting the Central or Salt Lake route, and crowding it through regardless of the protests of the South. If the measure is ever to be carried at all it must be by Northern and Northwestern votes. The South never contributes its share of support thereto; as the latter will ever aid us in carrying a bill that makes no discrimination against that section, upon its face, there would seem to be no reason for hesitating to do without them altogether. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry the measure, and they might be united, it would seem, upon a bill to make the road over the Central route by name.

It is admitted on all hands, here, that the Government will be compelled to ask Congress for a new loan within the next thirty days. The proposition will be strenuously resisted by the advocates of a modification of the Tariff, who will insist that if money is to be borrowed to carry on the Government, the means must be provided for repaying the loan, by increasing the tariff and bringing it up to a revenue standard. In this struggle it is far from improbable that the session will be wasted, without either measure having been enacted into law. The symptoms of an extra session of Congress to be held sometime next Summer already begin to be very decided.

The bill introduced by Gov. Seward to-day for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade is a very rigid one, and can hardly fail to accomplish its purpose if it becomes a law. The bill embraces various measures for checking the many evasions of the present law which are constantly practiced, and then provides for such a fleet of small steamers as will securely guard the Slave Coast. It also makes the necessary provision for meeting and defeating the newly-fledged schemes for reopening the Slave-trade, regardless of the law, relying upon public sentiment in sundry localities of the South to save the criminals from the legal consequences of their crime.

S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

No. 285.—John T. Mason *ex.* Joseph C. Gamble *et al.* Motion to dismiss argued for and against.

No. 39.—George Smith *vs.* Jno. J. Orion. Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael Rye. Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellee. Adjourned.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, presented a memorial for a line of mail steamers from New-Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays on the Resolution to pay $150 for the funeral expenses, and a quarter's salary, of Monroe, the deceased furnace-keeper, and it was carried 33 against 17.

Captain Hartstene was allowed $2,008 extra expenses in the matter of the Arctic discovery bark *Resolute*, by unanimous resolution.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion whether the Senate would take up the bill to make a railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington City.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the details of all the live oak contracts made for the Navy.

The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as the special order, another discussion arose whether it or the private calendar should be taken. The Yeas and Nays resulted in favor of the former by 34 against 22.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Bigler's amendment to limit the road between the 37th and 42d parallels of latitude, which was lost: Nays 25, Yeas 19.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, spoke strongly against the bill, after which Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 42d parallels, and for its being built by the General Government, was voted on and lost, 21 against 22.

The bill was debated all day, and overloaded with amendments, and was left in this condition when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Messrs. Bigler and Wilson offered various modifications, the object of both Senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert portion of the route, although they differed respecting the details.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Doolittle submitted an amendment providing that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution.

Mr. Trumbull supported Mr. Doolittle's amendment, insisting that unless some provision was adopted taking from the President the definite selection of the route, the bill could not pass. The enemies of any road had united with a few of its friends and rejected the amendments to limit the line of the road to a central route between the parallels of 34 and 42, thus leaving to the President—not to the contractors, as some supposed—the location of the route. A majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad would never give such discretion to the President after the experience we have had in the location of the Overland Mail route.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, also opposed leaving the location of the route to the President. He did not disguise his opinion that the Pacific Railroad scheme was a magnificent humbug. The President was a clever old gentleman, and could do his own marketing as sensibly as anybody that is going about, but is not endowed by virtue of the Presidency with any extraordinary trusting quality. In making the contracts, the President might resemble the man who went to Jericho and fell among robbers. It was time this bill was killed outright. It has lived long enough. True it was recommended in the Cincinnati platform, but what of that. That platform was the work of a lot of youngsters who got on a bust and framed it, and it is brought forward as a sort of second Constitution to govern the action of Congress. He, himself, stood a solitary monument to the genius, patriotism, and common sense of the old Whig Party. Like his Texas friend, (Mr. Houston,) he might be a dead corpse, yet he speaketh. The people wanted a mail road. They were moon-struck by the magnificence of the scheme. It was said the Anglo-Saxon blood rebelled against taxation yet we, the most insidiously taxed people on the face of the earth, are crying for the unlimited, illimitable and nonsensical project of building a Railroad thousands of miles through the Indian country. It was the duty of the conservatives of the Senate to turn a deaf ear to these unreasonable cries. He would oppose the project as a greater humbug than the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Doolittle amendment was then adopted.

Thereafter Messrs. Gwin, Davis, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Seward, Wilson, Bigler, Mason, Sebastian, Cameron, Mallory and others took part in the debate.

Finally a motion by Mr. Mason to recommit the bill was lost, by 29 against 22, and another by Mr. Toombs to lay it on the table was also lost by 29 against 27.

The Senate then discussed for an hour a proposal to adjourn till Monday. Mr. Brown protesting against the waste of time, and Mr. Sebastian indicating that a recess to-morrow would advance the public business.

The discussion ended in the proposal being agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amount of coal used by the Navy since 1853; what commissions have been paid to coal agents, and by what authority such officers have been appointed.

The Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer; as was also the Committee on Judiciary, to aid in the examination of the charges against Judge Irwin.

Reports were submitted from various Committees, after which the private calendar was considered.

The Senate resolution, authorizing Townsend Harris and his interpreter, Mr. Eenkine, to receive presents from Queen Victoria, was passed. Adjourned.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. B. R. Curtis, one of the counsel for Lieut. Maury, appeared before the Judge of Probate to-day and asked for a postponement of the hearing, on account of the engagements of Rufus Choate, his colleague in the case. He also gave notice that the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter would be contested, on the ground that Mr. Thorndike was not an inhabitant of Massachusetts.

By arrangement of counsel, W. H. F. Gardner and W. N. Davis were appointed special trustees of the property, pending the legal decision, with satisfactory bonds, which will be fixed by the Court on Monday next. A full hearing of the case was assigned for Friday next.

Detention of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 14.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North American* will not sail for Liverpool to-morrow, as advertised, as it has been found necessary to take her into the dry dock, to repair the injury she sustained in striking upon the rock off Cape Race. It is hoped that she may be got ready to sail on Saturday of next week.

Death of Captain Van Vechten.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

Captain Tunis Van Vechten, Jr., died suddenly to-day.

News from Kansas and Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

A special messenger from Governor Medary to Governor Seward, arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday. He reports that Mormonism is fortifying himself near the Missouri line; that United States troops have been sent to that region, and that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible. Six hundred muskets passed through Jefferson City, on Wednesday, for Kansas.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph's on the 10th. The District Court met again on the 17th ult. Much excitement prevailed in reference to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a deaf and dumb boy, and the Saints were charged with foul play in the matter.

News from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived off Tybee, with Havana dates of the 10th. Sugars were quiet, the holidays not having ended. Freights and Exchange were unaltered.

The Slave-trade was active in Cuba; nearly two thousand Africans are reported to have been landed. There had been extensive smuggling of lard under the guise of potatoes, and an order would be issued soon requiring cargoes to be certified by the Spanish Consuls at their port of departure.

The Savannah and Cuba Telegraph line has been commenced, and will be rapidly extended to Fernandina, through southwestern Georgia and Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Empire City*, with Havana dates of the 10th, has arrived. Steam was dull at 6¼ rials. Stock in port 32,000 boxes. Lard firm at 12½c. Exchange advancing and Sterling quoted 13¾ premium; New-York 3¾ premium.

Further Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Additional advices from Mexico of the 9th inst. state that Juarez had refused to listen to the Commissioners from Rouiss.

Zuloaga, before his fall, had approved the propositions from France and England for a settlement of the Spanish question, and the Spanish authorities had expressed their satisfaction.

The U. S. frigate *Saratoga* was still at Sacrificios.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The only additional news of importance by the *Tennessee* is that there were five French, four Spanish and three English men-of-war vessels at Sacrificios.

The Ship Edward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The ship *Edward*, from Calcutta for Boston, has arrived at Provincetown, with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, plank split, shear started in the fore channels, and leaking badly, and with only four men fit for duty. She will be towed to this port.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed at 9 for Liverpool. Weather calm and overcast.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ultimo, has arrived here. No through or way passengers came with it. The news is of no importance.

The Southern Mail.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 14.

The mails from all points South as late as due are at hand, but they bring no news of interest.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Christie's Quarantine Bill—Its Provisions and Intentions—State Prison Laws—A new License Bill—The Public Printing Contract—To head off Ancient Lobby Agents—Closing the Theatres against unprotected Children—Interesting Projects and Proposals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

Mr. Christie, of Richmond County, this morning introduced into the Assembly his Quarantine bill. As its provisions are exceedingly important to all your citizens, to Staten Island, Long Island, New-Jersey, and the whole mercantile community, I have prepared an abstract of its several sections:

Section 1. Provides that the Quarantine establishment of the State of New-York shall be wholly removed from its present location, to the lower Bay of the port of New-York, below the Narrows. The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, and in event of the death of any one of them while in commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners shall locate and construct a quarantine establishment on such lands within the State of New-York or New-Jersey as they may be able to procure, but in no event shall they locate it within ——— miles of the main land of either Long Island or Staten Island.

Sec. 3. The Commissioners, after agreeing upon and obtaining such location, shall, if they find it necessary for them to carry out the provisions of this act, immediately cause to be made in the Lower Bay, below the Narrows, such land as may by them be determined to be necessary.

Sec. 4. Vests the right and title acquired by the Commissioners in the people of the State, subject to the control of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Secs. 5 and 6. The Commissioners to give the contracts for making the land, and erecting the piers, wharves, &c., in the lowest bidder, after ample advertisements.

Sec. 7. Authorizes the Commissioners to procure the right from New-Jersey of establishing and maintaining Quarantine, and to pay for this right so much of the moneys appropriated by this act, as the Governor may approve; and the Commissioners must, first of all, make all proper efforts to obtain Sandy Hook for the Quarantine grounds.

Sec. 9. The Commissioners are, in six months after the passage of this act, to sell at public auction all the present Quarantine property on Staten Island.

Sec. 10. Out of the proceeds of this sale, first, to pay mortgages on said property; second, to deposit in the State Treasury a sum sufficient to accomplish the purposes of this act, so far as it may be done; third, to pay to the counties to whom the Commissioners of Emigration are indebted, the sums advanced by them on account of the support of emigrant paupers; fourth, the balance to go to the Treasury.

Sec. 11. Pays for the services of the Commissioners blank sums per diem, and traveling and other expenses.

Sec. 12. Sets aside a blank sum as an appropriation to effect the Quarantine removal, &c.

Sec. 14. Provides that the Quarantine anchorage grounds shall hereafter be below the Narrows and at *least three miles distant* from the main land; that no vessel shall by any officer for any cause be permitted to leave the anchorage while subject to Quarantine. If such vessel leave the anchorage and anchor opposite any town of Long or Staten Island, the Board of Health may cause her removal. The same Board may cause the removal from its town or the destruction of any infected goods; also, the removal from the town of any person coming from a vessel subject to Quarantine.

Sec. 15. Provides for the collection of the expenses that may by a Board of Health be incurred in enforcing the last section.

Sec. 16. After the 1st of April next no person sick with, or who has been exposed to, any pestilential, infectious, or contagious disease, shall be taken or allowed to remain in the present Quarantine grounds in the town of Castleton. If this direction is violated, the Board of Health of Castleton is authorized to remove from the County the persons so received in the Quarantine grounds. And the officer who permits such violation is subjected to a penalty of $1,000, which may be recovered by the Board of Health of Castleton for the use of the town.

Sec. 17. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York are authorized to provide temporary hospital accommodations for next Summer, if they shall deem it necessary.

Sec. 18 repeals all other laws.

Hoping, in view of late events and fresh facts, that the effort to obtain Sandy Hook may not prove vain, this bill gives to the new Commissioners and to Governor Morgan ample power to remove Quarantine from Staten Island, and to locate it elsewhere. The important features—the amount of money to be appropriated, the distance from the Long Island and Staten Island shores, within which they are prohibited from placing it—are yet to be filled. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Meanwhile the Senate's concurrent resolutions to send down a Committee from the two Houses, to wait upon the Commissioners and hurry up an early report, lie tabled, and probably will not be called up.

Mr. Abbott reported a long bill, drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor, revising and amending the prison laws, guarding the finances and improving the prison discipline, and requiring the annual reports to be made at the end of each fiscal year. There was a long chapter of notices of bills read, and several bills were introduced. Among these was one by Mr. Graves regulating the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money. It was referred to a Select Committee, although Select Committees have not been very popular thus far.

Mr. Farnum introduced one for the erection of a new County, "Highland County," out of Orange and Ulster. Mr. Bliss introduced one to amend the Act to suppress intemperance. It provides that Commissioners of Excise shall be elected annually—that no license shall be granted except upon the petition of fifty freeholders—that the sum paid for a license shall be not less than $50—that all persons to whom license is granted shall give bonds not to violate any of the provisions of the act amended.

Mr. Shaw, to divide the Sixth Judicial District in the City of New-York—a measure which many of your people are exceedingly anxious to accomplish.

Mr. Cornling, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment of these officers by the Board of Supervisors; they must all be voters in the Ward where they are to serve, and must be able to read and write English.

The terms of those elected last Fall terminate on the passage of this act.

The Judiciary Committee were called on to report some plan for the adjustment of difficulties with Gas Light Companies. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the District-Attorney, Register and Sheriff, Clerk and Corporation Attorney of New-York, to report the amount of fees and salary received by them in 1858.

The Comptroller sent in the contract for the legislative printing. It seems fair enough and perfectly straight. It gives the contractors the public printing for two years, and pays for it $100,000: to wit, $40,000 a year for the Assembly printing, and $10,000 for the Senate's. But there is no agreement to bind the Government to cover them, and in that guise probably lies the rich picking that can be got out of the contract this year. The Legislature, with the contract before them, however, will not be likely to drive far in that direction.

In the Senate to-day the calm was very selecting after yesterday's breeze. Mr. Mayham introduced a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law. The same Senator has a bill started in relation to sea-coast lands. It provides that aliens may inherit lands by descent, the same as citizens; and places safeguards around applications made to the Legislature by aliens by providing for certain legal proceedings, by affidavit and otherwise.

Senator Ely introduced a bill to prevent the admission of children unaccompanied by guardians in the New-York theatres. Otherwise the business was small, and the adjournment came early.

To-morrow is Saturday, and yet, strange to say, no member moved to adjourn over till Monday.

The State Military Convention meets next Tuesday in Albany at the City Hall. Wednesday evening the annual address will be delivered by Gen. Dayton, of Madison County. The deliberations of this Convention are to be presided over by the distinguished Major-General who represents the Third District of Kings in the Assembly, and is sanguine and hopeful to obtain from the present Legislature authority for the Common Council and the people of Brooklyn to adorn Fort Greene Hill with a $30,000 monument to the martyrs of the Prison Ships.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the adjustment of the claims of the State against the Bank of Orleans.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank, New-York.

To amend the Usury laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Mathew, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act.

By Mr. Ely, to regulate the theatres in New-York.

Mr. Pearce introduced a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report upon the feasibility and expense of doing away with the present lock-gates in the canals, so as to enable boats of 120 feet to be locked through—an increase of forty feet on the present capacity.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Empowering all the Courts of Sessions to hold Courts longer than two weeks, and to authorize certain adjournments.

To amend the existing State Prison law.

To repeal the act allowing parties to be witnesses. Notice was given by Mr. Crawford of a bill to repeal the Usury laws, and by Mr. Tremain of a bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ordway, to provide for the repeal of the Usury laws. It leaves the interest, where not specified, at 7 per cent. Referred to a Special Committee of five.

By Mr. Crippen, for the removal of Quarantine. It authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook.

By Mr. Farnum, to erect Highland County.

By Mr. Shaw, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. Cornling, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election Districts in New-York.

Mr. Senate adjourned over to Monday, the 24th inst., on account of the inauguration ceremonies on the 18th of March. Laid over.

Mr. Ordway introduced a resolution calling upon the District-Attorney, County Clerk, Register, and Corporation Counsel, of New-York, to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year.

Mr. Chapman moved to amend and make the resolution general in its application. Laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Criminal Trials.—Mr. Seaman introduced a bill to give power to every Criminal Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* on any indictment pending therein, and to enable a defendant to plead, when a demurrer to an indictment is overruled.

The Equalization Act.—Mr. Van Horn's bill to amend the Equalization act, provides that where a person is entitled to receive rent reserved in any case in fee or for one or more lives, or for a term of years exceeding twenty-one, and chargeable upon any land, he shall return the same to the proper officer, and be assessed therefor as personal estate.

After the Property or Corporations.—Mr. Van Horn's bill to extend the power of Town Collectors, gives power to such collectors to levy upon and sell anywhere within the State, any property now liable to be sold for taxes, belonging to any corporation. The law to apply to taxes already assessed, and yet to be collected against any corporation.

County Treasurers.—Mr. Van Horn's bill to better secure counties against losses by defaulting Treasurers, amends the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every bond given by such officers shall be a lien on all the real estate held jointly or severally by the Treasurer or his sureties within the county at the time of filing such bonds, until all costs and charges against them are fully satisfied.

Frauds on the Canal.—Mr. Hutchinson's amendment to the law to prevent frauds on the Canal Revenues, gives power to the Collector, or any of his officers, to seize any boat on which are goods falsely entered, or on which tolls, lower than the law provides, have been paid, and declares such boat forfeited.

The License Law.—Mr. Bliss proposes, by bill, to amend the present laws so that the Commissioners shall hereafter be elected annually instead of appointed; that no petition for a license shall have less than fifty signatures; that $50 shall be the lowest license fee paid; and all persons obtaining licenses shall give bonds not to violate any provisions of the law.

New-York Inspectors and Canvassers.—Mr. Cornling's bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of New-York shall annually, on the 1st of October, appoint three Inspectors of Election and three Canvassers, to serve one year, and shall fill any vacancies at other times. Persons to be eligible must be voters in the Ward, capable of reading and writing the English language. The term of office of all present Inspectors and Canvassers is terminated by the bill.

The Magnetic Telegraph to the Island of Cuba.—The Company formed in Cuba in 1857, under the title of Ant. M. Mora & Co., for constructing a telegraph, and laying a submarine cable to Havana, are now pushing forward their enterprise to completion. The amount of capital to be invested is $800,000, and it is estimated that the entire cost will fall considerably below this amount. The work upon the land line has been fully contracted for, and is in progress from Savannah, Ga., towards Cedar Keys, in Florida. Its course will be as follows:

From Savannah, by the Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctor Town	32
Thence to Waynesville, Wayne Co.	30
To Jeffersontown	20
To King's Ferry, St. Mary's River	15
To Callahan Station	17
At which point they meet the Fernandina Railroad, (from the Island of Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys,)—length of this road	159
Total land line	313

From Cedar Keys south, along the west coast of Florida, a submarine cable will be laid to Key West in a moderate depth, and upon a soft bottom, distance 300 miles. From Key West to Havana the distance direct is some 75 miles, making the total length of the line 603 miles, of which only 375 will consist of submarine cable. Should the line be extended to Tortugas, and thence to Havana, there will be required some one hundred miles more of cable. The first application to the Spanish Government for permission to land a telegraphic cable upon Cuba was made by this Company, and if the concession is made to anybody, they will no doubt receive the grant. They are accordingly acting upon this assurance, and a considerable portion of the line is already completed. It is to be constructed of the very best materials; the wire is galvanized No. 9; the poles, thirty to the mile, of the enduring red cedar of Florida; and the insulators those invented by Marshall Lefferts, Esq., which are so extensively used upon the Eastern lines of telegraph. As soon as the line is completed to Key West, steamers will be employed to run between that point and Havana, affording direct communication twice a day until the cable is laid, and the connection is made complete. The enterprise is in the hands of parties who have the means to carry it to a successful completion.

Signor Mossi, of Harvard College, has consented to deliver a lecture on "Spiritualism as compared with the superstitions of former times."

KANSAS HISTORY.

Curious Disclosures—Letter from Governor Walker—Gall Mr. Calhoun for Election Frauds in Kansas.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Our attention has very recently been called to the following letter from Harry Jones, Esq., one of the delegates from Johnson County, in the Territory of Kansas, to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, that WITH MOST ARDENT ENERGY and zeal, as with copper from the very commencement and the return, one of the Judges of the election of October, 1857, whose name purports to be affixed to the notorious pretended returns from the precinct of Oxford, in said county:

ST. DAVID'S HALL, Nov. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Upon the returns of an election held at the Oxford precinct, in Johnson County, Kansas, in October last, my name appeared as one of the judges of election there, (my consent to act as such judge having been first obtained,) but for the first I knew of it was from the Lecompton democracy. I might have made this statement sooner, and probably should, but for the persuasion of friends and the current rumor which prevailed at the time of the election that did not attempt to expose the affair extensively at this time, though I should not have hesitated to have done so if I had been satisfied my exposure would have been the action of the matter. In September last I commenced [illegible] the above statement, in substance, to the St. Louis Republican, from Westport, Missouri. I came here to ascertain whether it had been received, but was unable to do so. Upon calling upon one of the editors of that paper, he informed me I could not publish any thing unless I paid for the premises; I therefore submit this statement to the Democrat, and trust it will receive a place in its columns. I do this in justice not only to myself but to the country. I am aware that my conduct is blameable, but would nevertheless have the same property understood. While the threats and curses of my enemies in Kansas have no effect in times of great excitement I now positively [illegible] to myself as an anti-defamer.

By publishing the above, you will do me a great favor. Respectfully, HARRY JONES.

The extraordinary character of this letter naturally excited grave doubts as to its authenticity; but it is now ascertained and admitted to be genuine.

It will be remembered that the returns from the Oxford precinct were rejected by our joint committee, issued

Suffering Among the Poor—An Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers who have means and the desire to give to the poor, are often at a loss where to bestow their charity to best effect. We beg to call the attention of such to the sad condition of the poor laboring people near Fortieth and Forty-second streets and Second-avenue. In one family in that neighborhood, whose child attended the Fortieth-street Industrial School, there was a daughter frozen to death on the last fearful Monday night.

Another, whose father was suddenly killed lately on the Hudson Railroad, is suffering from the greatest destitution. Still another has its father dying; in two or three others, the widowed mothers, honest, sober women, are lying sick, while the children are exposed to dreadful want and hunger; others, hard-working and respectable women, have large families dependent on them, and have either lost their husbands or been deserted by them. The children are often half-naked, without shoes, and fairly suffer from hunger. Much of the district is beyond the reach of the help from the City Hall Almshouse Department.

If any desire to relieve these poor creatures in the most judicious way, they can either get their names from Miss Gibson, the teacher of the Industrial School in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, or send them donations to her, or send them specially addressed to this office. C. L. S., Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE NEWSBOYS.

On a very cold day last week a number of poor newsboys with very blue faces, thinly clothed and hungry, visited the office of the Children's Aid Society. They had been all the forenoon searching for work of some kind, but had failed to find it. There was a universal complaint among them of the hard times—they all agreed that selling newspapers now-a-day's is a bad speculation; and were also unanimous in thinking that if Mr. TRACY would only give them the chance, going to the West would be a good idea. It was a general opinion tending this way, which brought them to the office, but their hopes were a little damped when they found that many other boys and girls were already there on the same errand.

In spite of the dirt and rags of these boys many of them were good-looking, and all had that wide-awake look, and shrewd fixedness of features, which premature experience gives to the little wanderer and outcast. By the conversation of the speakers of the party two could distinguish between those and the boys who are not domiciled at the Newsboys' Lodging House. The good influences at work there, were apparent. They have a night school and other amusing and instructive entertainments to occupy them, after the business of the day is over, and from the honest manner in which they read in the books given to them by Mr. MAGT, in the office, it was evident they have profited by their studies at the Lodging House. It was also apparent that their character for industry and all manners, has been considerably moulded, and two or three of them were remarkable for an approach to nobility. One or two of their little histories may be interesting to the reader and show also what the most favorable specimen of the newsboy is:

HERMAN K. was born in Germany, but had picked up a little politeness in England, where he resided for three years, which politeness he had nearly lost during the period of his aimless wanderings in this country, but the polish had come out again in the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He has a mother and step-father in Boston, who told him some time ago that he should go on his own hook, and seek his own fortune. He thought it was only right that he should do for himself. He had lived part of the time in Boston, making walking canes, so, taking one of these and two dollars which his father presented to him, he set out on his travels. After several adventures on the way he arrived in New-York, and commenced newsboy. He found in a short time that this 'would not pay, and boot-blacking being at that time "a risin' profession," he adopted it as his vocation. Sometimes he lived by blacking shoes, sometimes by working round the market. He stayed nights at the Newsboys' Lodging-house—he polished boots by day, polished his manners at night. Was very ardent for learning. Sometimes he used to go to night-school in Allen-street, and sometimes to day-school. He worked at blacking boots through the day, and any day he made enough to pay for his meals and lodging he left off work next day. Was sorry he could not get his day's earnings enough at school to learn a little more, though his inclination was great for learning. He had to make a living for himself, and this interfered with his study.

One very original figure among the newsboys seemed a general attraction. His features were no exception to the general indication of shrewdness in the countenances of his companions, but his attire and appearance had such a character of drollery that you could not have looked at him without smiling. His old tattered white coat, which hung nearly to its heels, was fastened by a wooden skewer at his neck, which had neither shirt or handkerchief. TOMMY says he will soon be a citizen of the Free and Independent Republic without naturalization, as he was born in Cherry-street, in this City. He has been four or five years an orphan, and since that time, he has endeavored to make an honest living by working at shipping tobacco, blackening boots and newspaper selling. He writes from a farm and a canal, "At present," said one of the newsboys, "he deals in the tobacco business—that is—he sells matches, and finds it more profitable."

It would be well if the Children's Aid Society had an increase to their funds and stock of clothes, in proportion to that of the number of boys of this class, and of the children of destitution in the lower ranks of life who crowd their office every day. Their work is of such manifold importance to the interests of society in general, and the poor and homeless boys and girls of New-York in particular, that the benevolent Christian, the sympathizing philanthropist, and the social philosopher should contribute every aid in their power to its sustainment.

W. C. D.

HORRIBLE MURDER—THE MURDERER CAUGHT IN NEW-YORK.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated at Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 6. The victim was a woman named ELIZA WELSH, said to belong to Toronto, and the murderer is a man named JOHN MEAGHAN, or MCGINNIS, who passed as her husband. The murderer has lately been employed in the vicinity of Toronto in the capacity of a railway laborer. MITCHELL left Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, by the train for Hamilton, accompanied by the woman WELSH, with whom he cohabited, and an infant about three months old. On reaching Hamilton, they proceeded to a small tavern, situated on the south side of York-street, between Bay and Park streets, kept by a person named MCGRAW. The unfortunate woman told the landlady of the saloon that her husband's name was Thomas, and that he went on his way to work on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad. As the parties presented the usual appearance of laboring persons out of work, they were, in consequence, not treated as very welcome guests. They stayed, however, at the house, paying for their bed and providing themselves with food, and whatever else they were in want of in the best way they could, until Saturday morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on that morning the wife came down stairs, and, procuring some tea, she returned to the bed-room, where she had left the man who called her wife. She had hardly entered the room, when the landlady of the saloon, Mrs. MORRIS, was startled by a loud scream from the bed-room. She immediately rushed up stairs to learn the cause, when she was horror-struck at seeing the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and struggling with the man, who was holding her down on the floor. Upon seeing Mrs. MORRIS enter the room, the woman endeavored to call out, and tried to speak to her; but the only words which could be distinctly heard by the landlady were "Neighbors!" and "Murder!" and almost immediately afterwards she expired. The words were evidently meant to signify that she had been murdered, and to get assistance from the neighbors. Mrs. MORRIS also states that when she opened the door of the room the murderer was still busily engaged doing "something" to the throat of the woman, but that she (Mrs. MORRIS) was so much frightened and excited by the fearful scene which met her eye as to be unable distinctly to see what he was really doing. She instantly gave the alarm, and a large number of persons, accompanied by the Police, were soon in the house, and MITCHELL was taken into custody. It is reported that a servant girl belonging to the tavern accompanied Mrs. MORRIS to the bedroom, when they heard the screaming, and that deceased informed the girl that it was her husband who had done the deed. Mrs. MORRIS also states that when MITCHELL was discovered, he commenced to inform her that his wife had committed suicide; but that the woman, who was unable to speak from loss of blood, held up one of her hands, which was badly cut, as if to contradict his statement. On a search being made for the weapon with which the deed had been perpetrated, a razor, with marks of blood on it, was found in the bed adjoining where the woman was lying, and the bed-clothes were thickly coated with blood, as were also the clothes of the man and the woman.

PLATFORM OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the resolutions passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, and accepted by JAMES BUCHANAN, the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency, contain a true exposition of Democratic faith, and that we prescribe no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein.

2. That in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of our State, expressed in county meetings, we cordially extend to our present Chief Magistrate our continued confidence in his ability and patriotism, and in his devotion to the constitutional rights of all sections of the Union.

3. That we cordially and heartily approve of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

4. That the location of Cuba is such that its acquisition is important, and may become essential to the safety of the Northern and Western States, and its honorable acquisition would be beneficial to the interests of the whole Union.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that in all cases where lands belonging to the United States have been regularly surveyed and said—the proprietorship of the Government thereto is entirely ceasing—it is not incumbent on the Government to cause a re-survey to be made, even if the lines, corners, &c., making the original survey shall become obliterated. The re-survey must be made by the owners of the land, on the basis of the field-notes of the original survey; or the State may order such survey to be made. The General Government, however, having nothing further to do with the land.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST RANGE.—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) *Sentinel* remarks that the coast range of mountains, extending through the counties of Santa Clara and Monterey, and bounding the western line of the Tulare Valley, is little known to the geologist, mineralogist and paleontologist. This range contains an abundance of minerals. The quicksilver mines of New-Almaden and New-Idria may be mentioned. Gold is known to exist in Santa Cruz and Monterey. A vein of silver ore has for many years been opened at Alisal; and silver, almost pure, has been found near Pacheco's Pass. Other minerals also abound, among which we may enumerate copper, lead, cobalt, chrome, antimony, copperas, alum, saltpetre, gypsum, alabaster, lime-rock, asphaltum and coal veins of great value. Fossils of fish, crustacea, molluscs, infusoria, mammalia, polypi and of vegetation, are so extraordinarily abundant throughout this region, that it is more curious to see the geological formations without fossils than with them. The range offers to the mineralogist and paleontologist one of the richest fields of observation on the face of the earth, if not the richest—exceeding the *mauvaises terres* of Nebraska. The range is said to resemble the mineral districts of Mexico, Peru and Chile. HUMBOLDT and other travelers in the Peruvian Andes, mention the existence of fossil molusca in the immediate proximity to the richest mines. The same fact holds good of the richest mineral districts of Mexico and Chile. It seems that our coast range shows similar indications for the future.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS ON THE FREMONT MINES IN BEAR VALLEY.—The Mariposa (California) *Gazette* has the following: "On the 30th of November Sheriff CHEVER executed the writ of restitution, some time since issued, by placing the whole of the Josephine Vein, Bear Valley, in the possession of Col. FREMONT. No opposition whatever was made. C. K. GARRISON, of San Francisco, has purchased a one-fourth interest in Col. FREMONT'S grant, and in connection with him will proceed immediately to construct the quartz-mill, near Ridley's Ferry, Merced River, designed to have been constructed last Spring, but which was prevented by difficulties in regard to the veins, which now appear to be in a great measure terminated. The mill will be the largest in the State, having a capacity and power for one hundred stamps—fifty of which will be immediately put up. Several large over-shot wheels will be used—water to run which may be had in abundance by the construction of a dam in the river, one mile above the site, with a ditch leading therefrom to the mill. The location is upon the river at the foot of the northern end of Mt. Bullion, upon which, 1,400 feet above, are the Pine-tree and Josephine veins. Quartz will be sent to the mill, probably, by means of slides, as the point is very steep. Col. FREMONT is, however, constructing a wagon road from the mines to the mill, by a somewhat circuitous route, and at a grade of 7 feet to the 100. One hundred men are now at work upon the road, dam, and in preparing the mill site. The number of workmen is daily increasing; nearly all are hired that offer. Three dollars per day is paid, the workmen boarding themselves."

First Lieutenant Orren Chapma, of the First Dragoons, United States Army, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149½, 150, 152 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112, 203, 4, 9, 209, 208, 210, 260, 264, 268 to 272, 275, 277, 5, 182, 203, 291, 33, 50, 199, 221, 273, 349, 350.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 165, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 208.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—The jury in this cause remained out all night without agreeing upon a verdict, and on coming into Court this morning and stating that there was no prospect of their agreeing they were discharged. They stood, as we understand, nine for plaintiffs and three for defendants.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

Martin V. Shears, convicted some days since, of counterfeiting, was this morning brought up for sentence, and sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for four years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

ADOPTION OF NEW RULES—IMPORTANT TO ATTORNEYS.

Judge BETTS has promulgated the following which will be of considerable interest to members of the Bar:

In view of the accumulation of business and of the impediments to the trial of causes accrued during the preparation of accommodations necessary for the service of the Courts and their officers, and the court-rooms and public offices attached thereto now being ready for use; therefore, to promote a speedy disposal of cases pending in this Court ready for trial, it is ordered that the following rules be appointed and promulgated, to take effect in the present Term:

RULE I.—The Court may, from time to time, at its discretion, refer causes of civil and maritime jurisdiction, at issue and placed upon a trial-docket for hearing, to one or more Commissioners, one of them being a proctor and advocate of this Court, who shall hear such causes upon the facts and law thereof, and report to the Court their findings therein, pursuant to the general authority and course of the Court, and also pursuant to the provisions and force of Rule No. 44 in Admiralty, adopted by the Supreme Court under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved Aug. 23, 1842.

RULE II.—The Commissioners shall conduct such references with all convenient dispatch, completing the public hearing of each case at a single session, when the same shall not exceed four hours, and shall not allow an adjournment of the same, except on mutual consent of the parties, or upon sufficient cause shown therefor, and also on payment of the expenses chargeable for the sittings of the adjourned day, by the party who moves for and obtains an adjournment or continuance.

RULE III.—The notice of hearing before the Commissioners shall be one day, unless a longer time be directed by the Judge.

RULE IV.—The finding of the Commissioners upon both the facts and the law may be reviewed upon exceptions filed by either party, within four days after notice of filing the report.

RULE V.—If no exceptions are filed within such time, or such further time as may be allowed by the Court, a decree may be entered in accordance with the report by the Court on motion on one day's notice.

RULE VI.—When exceptions to a report are filed the argument of the same shall be noticed for hearing, and placed upon the docket, like other issues; but the same shall be ranged in the fourth class upon the docket.

RULE VII.—The Commissioners shall, when requested in writing, by either party, within four days after filing their report, file in Court their minutes of proofs and proceedings before them, within four days after such request; which minutes, if not settled and assented to by the parties, may be corrected on motion of either, made within four days after notice of the filing thereof, and shall be evidence in the cause.

RULE VIII.—The foregoing rules shall continue in force to the close of January Term next hereafter, unless sooner rescinded or modified by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 14.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank vs. *John F. Broderick et al.*—In this case, which has been on trial before the Court without a Jury for several days past, and was mentioned in the TIMES of Jan. 14, Justice ROOSEVELT rendered an oral decision to-day. He discredited the evidence offered to show that the defendant Broderick had paid Smith anything on account of the note. And inasmuch as the defendant had obtained the new note in renewal of the note to recover possession of which the suit was brought, upon the condition that the old one should be surrendered, and had used the new one by getting it discounted at the Bank which plaintiff represents—under such circumstances that it was not now available in the hands of the Bank until the note in question was surrendered to the maker. The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, that the defendant deliver to him the note in question.

C. A. Peabody, Esq., for the plaintiff; Mr. Bradley for the defendant.

CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Thomas Reed.—This case created quite an interest in the Chambers of the Supreme Court. It was a habeas corpus issued on petition of Mrs. Lindsay, and directed to Felix McCabe, for the discharge of Thomas Reed from detention.

John C. Clegg, Esq., stated the facts to the Court on behalf of the petitioner. Thomas Reed, for whose discharge the petition was brought, was a young lad (apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age.) His father died some years ago, and his mother afterwards married McCabe; she has since died, and the petitioner, who is the boy's aunt, is now his nearest relative. The boy has been lately living with his step-father, the respondent, who is a junk-dealer, and employed him in following a hand-cart and gathering rags, &c. Young Reed was not well treated, or considered himself not to be, and desired to leave his step-father's care and go to his aunt, and made one or two efforts to do this, but was prevented by the respondent. The counsel urged that the Court should declare the boy at liberty to go with whom he pleased, and protect him in that right from any interference on the part of McCabe, citing 4 Johns. Ch., 80; 13 Johns., 418; 1 Sandf., 672.

The aunt and step-father were each heard as to their respective means of providing for the boy, their plans of educating him, &c., &c. They each gave most enthusiastic assurances to the Court; and thereupon the boy himself was examined by the Judge in the Judge's private room, to obtain a free expression of his wishes.

Justice SUTHERLAND held—after this examination—that the step-father had no legal right or custody over the children of his wife by a former husband. That Thomas Reed was therefore free of any restraint on the part of respondent; and as he was old enough to form an intelligent wish on the subject, the Court was bound to allow him to go where he pleased. He had chosen to go with his aunt. If he changed his mind he might do so; but meantime the respondent must interpose no effort to prevent his going. He remarked also that his decision was not placed on any ill-treatment of the boy on the part of the respondent, for he did not consider that such had been shown. Order accordingly.

DECISION.

Robert H. Ives vs. *John N. Wallard.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hepburn vs. *Babcock.*—BOSWORTH, C. J.: A complaint must contain a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting a cause of action. If it contains but one cause of action there can be but one statement of it. When no necessity is shown for stating in form several causes of action, all but one will be stricken out. This complaint contains two, and the first will be stricken out unless the plaintiff elects to retain that or to amend, so as to make but one statement. He may do either on payment of $7, costs of this motion.

Dorine Gee vs. *Louis Frenzel.*—Motion to set off judgment against the judgment in this action denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Joseph Long, aged 19 years, and John H. Blanchard, aged 16 years, were tried yesterday for an attempt at burglary in the first degree. On Dec. 9, 1858, the dwelling house of Barnet L. Solomon, No. 99 Macdougal-street, was forcibly entered by a rear window, and property valued at $47 stolen therefrom. Though indicted for the main charge, they were placed on trial for the attempt, as more likely, on account of their youth, to secure a conviction. They were found guilty, and sentenced to four years and nine months each in the State Prison.

John Queenser, aged 17 years, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The warehouse of David S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, was broken into on the 26th December, 1858, and the defendant was well shown to have been implicated in the transaction. There was also another indictment against him. Sentence was reserved by the Court.

Jacob Herman, a German of mature years, was tried for an assault and battery with intent to kill Jacob Eichel, his fellow-countryman, on the 31st of July, 1857, with a meat-cleaver, at the house corner of Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. A dispute had arisen between the parties relative to an old, unsettled dispute, commenced in the old country. Eichel's wounds were severe, but not serious. The defendant was convicted, and his sentence was reserved.

Antoine Lang, aged 20, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On Aug. 27, 1858, in the dead hour of 2 o'clock A. M., when all the honest world, in this lengthude, was supposed to be wrapt in deep sleep, Ann Wadon, a *nymph du pave*, retired from business for the night, was asleep with one eye only, when the defendant stealthily entered her room, and removed from beneath her pillow a little bag with $63 in it. She called to him, as he was retiring, to bring the money back, but he did not obey. The robbery was subsequently brought home to him, and yesterday he spared the county the expense of a trial. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Kerrigan, aged 16, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She stole a dress worth $30, and a breast-pin worth $10, from Jane Flynn on Nov. 13, at the house No. 65 Thompson-street, where they were both residing. Sentence reserved.

Catharine Davis, aged 40, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Mary Gleeson, a newly arrived emigrant from the "Green Isle of the Ocean," where the "best peasantry" are raised, took lodgings at No. 113 Washington-street, where she was robbed of English and American gold to the amount of $52. Catharine was proved to be the spoliator; hence she pleaded as aforesaid, and was remanded for sentence.

Andrew Fowler, aged 20 years, was tried and acquitted on the charge of stealing a gold watch worth $30, from Catharine Turner, of No. 55 Lispenard-street, on Thanksgiving Day, 1858.

James Brady, indicted for an assault and battery on John Burke, was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence.

James Duffy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was despatched to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

The Grand Jury came into Court with several indictments. It was rumored that they had found true bills against Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co. for advertising, in sundry New-York papers, the Georgia Lottery scheme.

That most wretched individual, Jean Bosquet, the Frenchman who killed the Italian boy Martino, and who afterwards, in a cell in the Tombs, stabbed his fellow-prisoner in sixteen places, was arraigned for the Italian boy's murder. Through an Interpreter, he pleaded Not Guilty. This man—if he can be called a man—is perhaps the most hideously repulsive ruffian ever seen. It is not at all too much to say that he more strongly resembles a wild beast than a human being.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

MEATS.

This has been a very dreary day in the market. The run of custom for the leading commodities has been decidedly unsatisfactory to dealers, and in no department has there been less activity than in the meat line. Most kinds have been freely offered at uniform quotations.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	11	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	7	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	06	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11¼	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The cold weather in the early part of the week, had the effect of lessening the supplies of really good Poultry, for which a good inquiry has prevailed at strengthening prices. The stocks of Game keep up well, and with a fair demand, prices have not varied much.

Fowls, ₩ pair	63	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	62½	@	1 00
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	62½	@	87½
Turkeys, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 25
Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Widgeons, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	2 50
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Prarie Chickens, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Quail, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Hares, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

The market has been moderately supplied with the principal varieties, and prices have been maintained, yet business has not been brisk.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	—	Cat-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	15	Front-fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12	Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Founders, ₩ lb	—	@	6	White-fish, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	15	@	18	Mullet, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10	Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@	—	Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@	31
Oysters, ₩ 100				62½	@	2 00	
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100				$1 00	@	2 50	
Clams, ₩ 100				50	@	1 25	
Lobsters, ₩ lb				6	@	—	
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb				18	@	20	
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb				12	@	15	
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb				4	@	5	
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb				4	@	5	
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb				10	@	—	
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb				10	@	12	
Mackerel, pickled, each				6	@	12	
Bounds and Tongues, ₩ lb				6	@	10	

VEGETABLES.

The changes in this line have been few, and not remarkably important. At this season, additions to the assortment in market are of rare occurrence. A limited, but regular inquiry prevails, and dealers readily meet it at our quotations.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	67
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ half peck	8	@	9
Parsnips, ₩ bushel	—	@	62
Parsnips, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Carrots, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ bushel	67½	@	1 25
Onions, ₩ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ₩ doz	25	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	15
Cabbage, ₩ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ₩ head	4	@	5
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Cauliflower, each	15	@	18
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	4	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

The demand for domestic is generally moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered. The dealers having good fruit for sale secure the bulk of the custom. On some stands, supplies of frost-bitten fruit are visible, which circumstance has the effect of diverting purchasers therefrom. Good table Apples are in light supply, and some holders of such are reporting them, either for favorite customers, or in anticipation of a rise in prices. Quite a lively demand has prevailed for dried fruits, and higher rates are now claimed for it.

Apples, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, ₩ half peck	25	@	50
Apples, Lady, ₩ half peck	75	@	1 00
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Cherries, preserved, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Strawberries, preserved, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Plums, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	27
Quinces, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	12	@	13
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ₩ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	25	@	37
Figs, ₩ box	37	@	40
Figs, ₩ lb	13	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The sales of Butter and Cheese have been restricted, this week, partly by the cold weather. Prices have been maintained. Eggs and Honey remain as last noticed.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	20	@	26
Butter, State, ₩ lb	23	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	10
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	10	@	12

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	37
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@	62

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PARKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HASCOX, stands Nos. 205 and 207; JOSEPH FORSTER, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 256 and 259; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. GARNER, stand No. 256; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 140 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, include 48 bbls. Ashes, 631 bbls. Flour, 562 bush. Malt, 816 pkgs. Provisions, and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after at improved prices, especially for Rio, which is quoted ¼c. ₩ lb. higher than it was a few days since. Sales have been made of 3,000 mats Java at 14½c.; 2,000 bags Rio, ex *Josephine*, at 11¾c.; and 42 bags Maracaibo at 11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Only 500 bales have been disposed of, to-day, at our quotations, though the leading holders ask a shade higher prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.				
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13
Fair, ₩ lb	13¾	13	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders continue to advance their claims for most kinds of State and Western Flour, and business is thereby restricted, though a good inquiry prevails for desirable lots. Sales 9,200 bbls.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$4 00	@	4 50
Superfine State	4 60	@	4 80
Extra State	5 30	@	5 60
Superfine Western	4 70	@	5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 75
Extra Ohio	5 65	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	6 50

Canadian continues in request, at very full rates: sales of 250 bbls. were made at $5 65@$6 90 for low to very choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 2,250 obls., at $5 20@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$5 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 50@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

DRY GOODS—Strong symptoms of revival are noticeable in this line. Stocks are ample and attractive, and buyers are making their appearance in considerable numbers. Desirable standard fabrics are beginning to meet with a ready sale at good prices, and fancy goods are attracting more attention. Holders, expecting a very good Spring trade, are not unusually eager to dispose of their supplies.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, but the advanced prices asked by holders tend to check operations. We have Heard of sales of considerable lots of Red Western (Winter,) but have not succeeded in ascertaining particulars. Small lots of ordinary to very good White Western, brought $1 30@$1 42 ₩ bushel. The market is generally quoted decidedly firmer for all good and prime parcels, and holders are not eager to part with such, anticipating a further improvement. Corn has been more sought at higher rates; sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels at 61c. for un sound, and 84c.@85c. for sound old mixed Western, ₩ bushel. A small lot of poor new yellow Southern was also reported sold at 79c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at full rates. Sales 3,000 bushels Northern, in store, at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning (except Two Cents); served to city customers at 25c a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Marrying Rash.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rescuing of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—Perfect Spy—Boulvart Ballad Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Rescued—Joan of Arc—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Four Lovers—Mrs. Figures.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Puffian—Deeds of Derring Note—Love Hue and the Heart.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Week Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
North, by Harlem and Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was private calendar day in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, however, the private bills were laid aside by a vote of 34 against 32, to give place to the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order. Mr. BIGLER's amendment, to locate the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, was voted down, 25 to 19. Mr. WILSON's amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and that it shall be built by the General Government, was also voted down, 31 to 33. The debate continued all day, and the bill was loaded down with amendments, the most important of which was one submitted by Mr. DOOLITTLE, providing that any contract made by the President shall be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution. A motion to recommit the bill was lost, and an effort to lay it on the table failed, and the Senate, after debating for an hour the proposition to adjourn over till Monday, finally did so. Previous to the Pacific Railroad debate, a memorial was presented for a line of mail steamers from New Orleans and Mobile to various Gulf ports. Capt HARTSTEIN, for extra expenses connected with the restoration of the bark *Resolute* to the British Government, was allowed $2,000, and the Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information relative to all the live-oak contracts made for the Navy. The House, in addition to the consideration of the private calendar, called on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement relative to the coal used by the Navy since 1853, and passed the Senate bill authorizing Consul HARRIS and his interpreter, Mr. ERSKINE, to receive presents from the British Government for their valuable services in procuring favorable treaties with Japan.

We have rumors from Washington of a misunderstanding having occurred in the Cabinet, relative to the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war No. 2, in course of construction at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. It is charged that the successful bidders for the work were privately informed by the Department of the amount of the other bids, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who decided to sustain Mr. TOUCEY, but it is still considered possible that the misunderstanding may result in the withdrawal of the latter gentleman from the Cabinet.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona has been ordered by the House Committee on Territories, to be reported with the boundaries asked for by the inhabitants of that region through Lieut. MOWRY. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one by Mr. MATHER, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act, and another by Mr. ELY, to regulate the theatres in this City. The bill to amend the Usury laws was reported favorably. A resolution was introduced calling upon the State Engineer for his opinion as to the feasibility of modifying the present lock-gates in the canals so as to permit the locking through of boats of greater length. In the Assembly, a mass of routine business was gone through with. Two bills relative to Quarantine were brought to notice—one, to be introduced by Mr. TUTHILL, for the repeal of the act providing for the removal, and the other, introduced by Mr. ORMISTON, appointing three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook. A bill was introduced for the repeal of the Usury laws, which leaves the interest, when not specified, at seven per cent. It was referred to a Special Committee of Five. A resolution was introduced, which was laid over, calling on various officials in this City to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year. A variety of other business, of no special importance, was transacted.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Savannah, and the *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Havana to the 10th inst. The Slave-trade is reported to be very active—nearly 2,000 Africans having recently been landed on the Island. The projected land and submarine telegraph line between Savannah and Cuba has already been commenced. Sugars were dull and Exchange advancing.

Governor MEDARY of Kansas has sent a special messenger to Governor STEWART of Missouri, announcing that MONTGOMERY is fortifying himself near the Missouri line, and that United States troops have been sent to endeavor to keep him in order. He also announces that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible.

The employes of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have seized the property of the Company to indemnify themselves for the non-payment of their wages. They assert that their demands for a settlement have not been heeded, and that no payments have been made for three months, and, in some instances, for six months.

The Hartford defaulter, SEYMOUR, whose whereabouts has not been known since his flight, has been heard from. A person answering to his description, in every particular, was residing, a few weeks since, at the house of a Dr. MEARS, in Monterey, Mexico.

Professor MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on Astronomy last evening in the Academy of Music. The building was densely packed—at least four thousand persons being present. The Professor sketched the discoveries of HIPPARCHUS, PTOLEMY, GALILEO, KEPLER and COPERNICUS, keeping the audience attentively listening to the close. All the proceeds of these lectures, thus successfully inaugurated, are to be devoted to the erection of an Astronomical Observatory in the Central Park.

There was a private meeting of sympathizers with the young men who were arrested recently in Ireland, on suspicion that they were plotting against the Government, in Tammany Hall last evening. There was no business done other than the appointment of Committees to solicit subscriptions to aid in their defense.

A large meeting of European socialists was held at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, last evening, at which Signora MARIO and others delivered addresses in behalf of the solidarity of the nations.

Yesterday was like a day in early March; a strong northeasterly wind prevailed all day, accompanied by a cold, drenching rain, which must have broken up all the ice that remained in the rivers of the Sound and the Lower Bay.

The Jury in the case of DIMMICK vs. PARSELL, in the United States Circuit Court, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. MARTIN V. SHEARS, convicted of counterfeiting, in the same Court was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge INGERSOLL to four years imprisonment and five dollars fine.

In the United States District Court, as will be seen by the rules published in another column, Judge BETTS has provided for a system of referring causes pending in that Court. The rules are to be in force for one year, unless otherwise ordered.

A decision of Justice SUTHERLAND, making a young lad at liberty from the control of his stepfather, will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The Cotton market, yesterday, was inactive. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices, as were likewise Provisions, Groceries, Linseed Oil and Hides. Rice, Tobacco, Naval Stores and Freights were essentially unchanged.

The Postmaster-General's Plan of Reform.

The promised *projet* of Postmaster-General BROWN is forthcoming, and we have to confess our disappointment. It is not wholly a mass of incongruities; not wholly without glimmerings of that sound judgment which so seldom makes its way within the General Post-office. We are told frankly of annual deficits of startling growth; of larger and yet deeper drafts upon the Treasury; of the instant need of elevating the rates of letter postage to prevent the Department from draining that Institution; in short, of the urgency of abandoning all the later ameliorations of the postal system, and of falling back upon the act of 1845, with five and ten cent rates, as recommended by Senator HUNTER. These disagreeable little traits were announced with sufficient distinctness in the annual report of the office, to forbid the experience of any serious shock at their more explicit development. But beyond this, there are one or two features that excite a grateful surprise. The Postmaster-General concedes that the Ocean and Overland mail service should not be chargeable upon the domestic rates, and also counsels the termination of the franking privilege—two efforts of liberality, we may remark, which would in all likelihood render the other recommendations needless, since even at three cents the half-ounce, the inland correspondence, relieved of extrinsic burdens, would unquestionably remunerate the cost of inland transportation. Indeed, no one is willing to deny that the rate of three cents is an exorbitant price for the expressing of a half-ounce of light freight over the longest possible distances within the limits of the States, so long as Government declines to be responsible for the safety and full value of the transmitted matter.

And here, we think, one evidence of the want of business-like thoroughness on the part of the Postmaster-General displays itself. Admitting, as he does, in advocating the transfer of the ocean and overland accounts from the popular page of the official ledger to the treasury column, that *non-paying routes ought not to be supported at the expense of those that pay*—in other words, that each letter ought to be carried at the lowest practicable cost, irrespective of losses incurred in the transmission of other letters—we do not understand why he does not at once cast upon the Federal resources that extended network of non-paying routes which are the standing apology for not only not reducing the actual rates, but of raising them to a point that must seriously diminish correspondence. But without pausing upon this view, it is obvious that the question would be more sensibly dealt with were the Postmaster to test the efficacy of the two reforms he suggests in the second instance, before precipitately exposing the public to the inconvenience of the former. If the expenses of the overland and ocean routes, and of official and Congressional correspondence, be paid from the Treasury, there is no reason to doubt the ability of the existing rates to move the internal machinery of the Department.

A return to the act of 1845 is an unmitigated evil, which we of the Northern and Eastern States, upon whom the burden of the postal system weighs most oppressively, cannot too earnestly deprecate. The policy of resuming one characteristic of that act, is however dictated unmistakeably by the experience of the past five years. We refer to a sliding scale of charges proportioned to the distance traversed and the weight of postal matter transmitted; a resuscitated reform, which would admit a reduction of the charges for short distances, and involve no formidable aggravation of those for the longer. It is easy to illustrate the absurdities of a uniform rate. If two bags, containing each a thousand letters, be made up at the New-York Office, the one for Philadelphia, and the other for New-Orleans, the proceeds of postage are obviously the same. Yet the cost of forwarding the New-Orleans pouch is fifteen times greater, an excess which the redundancy of profit upon the Philadelphia package must of course pay. Need more be said to show the unsuitableness of this fixed rate in a country of such extent as this? And yet, claiming the utmost practical sense in his indications of reform, the Postmaster makes no reference to this unjustifiable inequality.

Upon a fair review of the system as now conducted, and as it is likely to be under the changes now recommended, should they be reduced to practice, we shall still be obliged to differ with the Washington *Union* in our estimate of Postmaster BROWN's qualifications for the position he partially fills. Nor can we qualify one word of our strictures upon that monstrous business of the Overland routes. The *Union* remarks:

"If anything is wanting to exhibit the utter helplessness of studied criticism and systematic complaint, it is abundantly supplied by the New-York TIMES. That paper charges the Postmaster-General with extravagance and folly in executing a law of Congress directing the establishment of an overland mail to California, and complains bitterly that the revenues of that particular service do not pay its expenses! Now, as often as the TIMES blunders and stumbles in its comments on political affairs, we can hardly attribute to its conductors so much ignorance as to suppose they did not know anything of the act of Congress referred to."

The *Union* is right in acquitting the TIMES of this degree of ignorance, of which, at the same moment, it convicts itself. The act of March 3, 1857, "authorized" the Postmaster-General to contract for six years for the transportation of a mail from any point on the Mississippi to San Francisco, overland. It was to be semi-monthly, weekly or semi-weekly, "*as he* (the Postmaster-General) *may elect.*" If semi-monthly, the pay was to be, at the outside, $800,000 a year; if weekly, $450,000; if semi-weekly, $600,000. Let us discredit the rumors, alleging the measure to be the fruit of instances, prompted by Mr. BROWN himself, though they have an extremely probable look. The mere perusal of the act shows, that almost boundless discretion was left with that gentleman as to time, frequency, cost, and location. He might have postponed the inauguration of the enterprise, if on no better ground, upon the plea, that the treasury was insolvent. Yet the bill became a law in March, 1857, and early in April, proposals were advertised for. On the 1st of June, they were opened; on the 16th of September the contract with Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co. was executed. Even supposing the "authorization" of the act really implied obligation, such prompt compliance is, to say the least, unusual. Again, he might fairly have argued—this system is experimental, and should be introduced cautiously. A semi-monthly mail, costing less than three hundred thousand dollars, and departing at intervals between the semi-monthly sea-borne mails, would have been sufficient at the outset. Instead of this prudent course, however, the Postmaster "elected" to establish a semi-weekly mail at twice the expense; and hence the astounding cost of transmitting letters across the plains. The freight upon the entire treasure list of the Panama steamers is less than the cost of carrying this handful of letters over the wilderness of the Southern plains. Again, it was in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to have selected the northern route by way of Salt Lake City, or the middle route by Albuquerque, which would have effected a saving of from five to seven hundred miles in distance; would have avoided one of the most desolate regions of the continent; would have put the mail through in five or eight days' less time. Yet he selected a Southern route, a track describing a semi-circle between St. Louis and San Francisco, and which can only be traversed in a period yet longer than is required for the sea-line. Such is the use the Postmaster-General has made of the discretion conferred upon him by the law. Bad and needless as the enactment was; absolutely preposterous upon the ground set up for its justification—namely, the especial obligation of the Post-Office Department to populate our vacant deserts—in the hands of Postmaster BROWN, it has become a gigantic job, a drain upon the Treasury, and a damning commentary upon the economical pretenses the *Union*, by virtue of its organic functions, is compelled in the face of evidence to set up for a spendthrift administration. Mr. BROWN was under no Congressional compulsion to make this law the abuse it is. He must, therefore, be content to remain under the imputation of business incompetency, or of a charge infinitely worse.

In leaving the subject, we may be pardoned for avouching the correctness of the *Union* in one particular—namely, in its reference to the inutility of the "studied criticisms and systematic complaint" of this paper. It is out of question to refrain from noting the aberrations and perturbations of this shaky Administration, as it reels through its career; and much as we should instinctively cry out to a madman, or expostulate with a knave, to prevent an act of ruin or wrong, which reason tells us is beyond our means of prevention, we certainly *do* persist in our criticisms and complaints. Nor are we likely to shake off the habit until Mr. BUCHANAN and that Postmaster-General, whose views are always announced with the formal statement that they reflect the sentiment of the President, have completed their term of blundering misrule, and relieved the country of their perplexing influences. We must do thus because it is our impulse and our vocation; not because we have the slightest hope of sense or reason finding admission at the White House, or at the Departments.

The French John Jones.

The Emperor of the French possesses the rare talent of doing with *éclat* everything he undertakes, and of undertaking nothing which will most make a noise in the world. The most astute of politicians and the most skillful of tricksters, he is at once the Machiavelli and the Abracadabra of the century. To say that he rushes in where angels fear to tread, would be insufficient, without also saying that he skillfully avoids treading where angels would probably desire to lead him—if he would permit himself to be led—into walks where there is no immediate glory to be acquired, no political or ambitious object to be gained. He is the Old Boguy of philosophers; he frightens them, performs the antics immemorially associated with that venerable name, and is away up the chimney before they can make the first serious attempt to catch him.

In nothing have NAPOLEON's supreme impudence and unequaled adroitness been more apparent than in the recent case of MONTALEMBERT. Of all the bold things that the present ruler of France ever did, his attempt to put the finishing stroke to his raid against the freedom of the Press, and to stifle the public expression of private sentiment in France, was the most daring. It came at a time when the sensitive people, who submit to the arbitrary caprices of his peculiar despotism, had begun to tire under the irksome tyranny of petty *surveillance*. Repression in the interest of Order is a very good thing in its way: but men do not like being taken out of their beds in the night, and whistled, without a word of warning, out of Dauphiné or Touraine into Cayenne or Algiers. The moment which NAPOLEON selected for turning his whip into a scorpion, and for condensing over the head of MONTALEMBERT a new shower of pains and penalties upon speculation and speech, was full of peril for his dynasty. It was necessary for him either to surrender something or to refuse everything to the Press of France. He chose the more audacious alternative, and summoned the ex-Peer to atone for his Anglo-philist sympathies at the bar of an ordinary Police tribunal. He gave free course to the eloquence of MONTALEMBERT's counsel, and having arranged the judicial result, left the details of the forensic prosecution seemingly untrammelled by his irresistible engines of control. The Emperor's plans were at all points triumphant. His tribunal condemned MONTALEMBERT. Enough having then been done to assert NAPOLEON's power, he gave another turn of the rod with which he angles by day and by night in the waters of French popularity, and extended a gracious pardon to his victim, who rejected it and appealed. MONTALEMBERT, the small though honest man, took upon himself to give check to the greatest and least honest political chess-player in Europe. NAPOLEON, strong in the position wherein he had intrenched himself, suffered MONTALEMBERT to have his play out before he *should be finally* check-mated. The appeal was taken and allowed, and although the sentence of the lower tribunal was modified by the higher court, and a further impression of the authority of law and justice thereby created among the people, the actual condemnation remained. The principle of the Emperor's game was untouched; checkmate was still in the hands of NAPOLEON, and he has at length played the final move.

The "John Jones" of MONTALEMBERT is the Emperor of France; the *bête noir* of MONTALEMBERT is the Emperor's pardon. The flow of popular sympathy running strongly in favor of the victim of persecution was to some extent turned aside by the first demonstration of NAPOLEON's "clemency." He had made what looked very like a *faux pas* when he began to persecute the whilome Legitimist on the ground of a newspaper article; but he had, by his act of grace, made as much concession to public opinion as could be expected of a monarch who had just been pronounced by an ostensibly popular tribunal justified in the course which had at first seemed arbitrary in the extreme. People forgot the sufferings of the Martyr in the consideration of the mercy of the Inquisitor. The pardon was a concession to popular feeling, which was of far more consequence than the grudge of MONTALEMBERT, who found himself less an object of sympathy the more the Emperor became an object of admiration. Montalembert determined, and very properly determined, to make an attempt again to change positions with NAPOLEON. He indignantly refused the pardon of the Emperor. The people highly esteemed the refusal; it showed pluck and firmness; it manifested a desire to suffer for righteousness' sake. The appeal was taken, and MONTALEMBERT was again doomed to punishment, slighter than before, but still punishment, for having expressed his opinions in print. The tide of popular feeling was again in favor of MONTALEMBERT, who would have been supremely happy as a martyr, but whose pride revolted from the position of a pardoned offender. But his *bête noir* was at his elbow in the very moment of his felicity as a doubly-confirmed martyr. The Emperor's pardon was again thrust upon the man who probably was the most reluctant recipient of Imperial clemency. He found himself again secondary to the "John Jones" of the occasion. NAPOLEON was the successful Marplot of his designs, and as there could be no victim where there had ceased to be persecution, stood determinedly between him and the pages of the future Fox, historian of the later martyrs.

What MONTALEMBERT's next move will be, it is impossible to conjecture: but it is certain that for the present, at least, he has been distanced by his sharper adversary. NAPOLEON is master of the position. Should the time come, by and by, when MONTALEMBERT may again be up while NAPOLEON is down, the late episode in the history of French rule will probably not be forgotten by either party. But, in the meanwhile, NAPOLEON profits by every advantage of his situation with the skill of a clever politician and an accomplished man of the world.

How to Make the Pacific Railroad Pay.

When the abundant capital of a wealthy district connects an inland with a seaboard metropolis by a railway, each of whose tracts is the only competitor with the other, and whose long trains, following through a dense population, the line of a natural avenue, are loaded down with the produce of boundless farms, the merchandize of every sea and the people of a populous country; when a railway thus located is opened to traffic in the miserable mechanical condition which characterizes American railways on their "completion," in spite of its advantages, it will only, under the most signally economical management, pay a reasonable interest on its cost. If the management is no better than the construction, it will utterly fail as a commercial investment. But when a railway is built in like manner, under the pressure of hard times, out of a treasury worse than empty, from the confines of civilization, through two thousand miles of wilderness to a new and undeveloped State; when such a railway has undergone its first season of fever and ague, after the manner of its Western prototypes, all the gold product of California would not pay its running expenses.

The Pacific Railway will necessarily be supported by Government during the first years of its existence. If then, there is one feature in its organization which more than all others demands attention, it is provision for such a mechanical condition as will not compel Government to pay its cost over again in the shape of unnecessary repairs. A few cents more or less on the mileage of trains, will be millions of dollars lost or saved in the long run. Should the Pacific Railway even embody what no American railway approximately embodies, the best *known* improvements, it would hardly earn a fair dividend. But if it is to *pay*, roundly and handsomely, provision must be made to reduce its working expenses to a standard not yet known and hardly dreamed of, but nevertheless possible.

Just at this time the world is full of new mechanical expedients, chemical combinations, and improved devices and processes of rare promise. After a considerable period of comparative inactivity, all the arts of engineering seem to have taken the first step towards new and wonderful progress. Besides radically original and untried inventions, there are hundreds of improvements in Railway machinery already half developed, which more than promise a remarkable economy. We are on the very threshold of such new results as will set forward the art of working Railways, fifty years; all we want, is a little thorough experiment, to complete the evidence and establish the exact value of the great economies which are to-day just out of practical reach for the want of these very tests.

If for this purpose, money enough to build the first ten miles of the Pacific Railway were at once put into the hands of a well selected corps of engineers, experts and experimenters, they could establish such truths before the time comes to prepare the superstructure and equipment of the said Railway, as would reduce its working expenses fifty per cent. below the lowest known standard. It is really wonderful to look over the various departments of railway engineering, and realize the evident but not yet tangible improvements in the shape, structure, manufacture and use of each part of every machine, as they crowd in on every hand, waiting their turn for a definite test and certificate of their merits. Without this test, which such a corps of engineers, backed by a liberal purse, and unfettered by counting-room vetoes, alone could make certain and valuable, these hundreds of money-saving improvements will only struggle into practical recognition, when their absence shall have sunk capital enough to build a Pacific railway on every known route.

A few cynical outsiders, who, forsooth, have been *bitten by some clap-trap patentee*, may, indeed, exclaim against the whole race of inventors. Alas, there are too many men to-day in the Directorial chairs of our great railways, who say boldly that they don't believe in *improvements*—that railway machinery is degenerating, and that "our road has *got along* well enough in the old way." The fact is, on the contrary, that the locomotive of 1859 will do six times the work of the locomotive of 1834, at the same cost, and that, with the single exception of poorer materials and necessarily greater dead weight, to which exception the aforesaid objectors adhere with undying tenacity, the equipment of our railways is signally improving every year. And how and for what reason is it improving? *Only* through the careful observation of rigid *experiments*, and exactly in *proportion to their thoroughness*. Nature does not force her secrets upon old fogies who will not risk a cent in hunting after them; the stubborn truths of mechanics and chemistry reward only indefatigable laborers, and they always show their bright faces to diligent experimenters.

It would be impossible to enumerate here the details of the required course of experiments. The number and magnitude of the possible economies which a two years' trial would elicit, we cannot imagine. The general aim would be to find out the best methods of increasing the lightness and strength of parts, while reducing their weight, by new materials and shapes; of decreasing friction by better arrangement, construction and balance of parts, and by the adaptation of special tools and processes; of making the effects of concussion by greater permanency and continuity of superstructure, and by increased durability and elasticity of wheels and springs; of obtaining the maximum heat from fuel in the cheapest, most durable, and most easily repaired apparatus; of applying this heat more economically to the water; of preserving it when it has completed its functions as a motive of entirely separating the working steam from the water; (the want of such a provision is a fearful, though unperceived, source of loss;) of applying the steam in the most economical manner to the moving parts, and of condensing and applying to daily service instrumentalities of pressure power, and other developments. Improvements in either of these departments will result from nothing but experiments expressly instituted for this, and for no other object. It is a fatal mistake to associate delicate experiments with the daily business of a railway. An engine cannot be trammeled with appliances which are pretty sure not to work right the first time, when the great object is to get out of the engine a maximum day's work. The ever-varying conditions of the operation of each new feature, being secondary to the chief end, viz: the day's work, must be guessed at, and thus the practical discovery of important facts, and the accurate measure of new results, are indefinitely postponed. Besides, where experiment is the only object, rude and cheap materials will often answer the purpose of expensive working parts. To illustrate our meaning, take one example:—the burning of coal, in the present state of the art. We have reason to believe that a considerable portion of the fuel is wasted in the form of carbonic oxyd, which is invisible. So we admit less air below the fire to check its formation, and more air above the fire to promote its combustion:—a change, more or less marked is discovered, through the rude process of measuring the fuel consumed. What caused the change? Is there any less carbonic oxyd lost, or is there more carburetted hydrogen burned, or does the boiler prime less, or is the effect of the blast modified? Either one of fifty involved or accidental circumstances attending our alteration of the fire box could have caused it. We simply do not know anything at all about it, and we might grope in the dark for years and never ascertain whether we are using or throwing away a large portion of our fuel. Suppose, however we begin at the right end of the problem, by analyzing the gases which pass from the fire,—we shall then know the precise effect of each change, and shall shortly conclude from known premises exactly the right change in the fire-box appurtenances, and so inaugurate a grand economy at the least possible cost of money and time.

Such experiments, and a great many others of higher importance, should be authorized by Government before it undertakes the fearful risk of paying for the sacrificed fuel and self-consuming plant of an old fogy railroad two thousand miles long. Every cent judiciously expended in preliminary experiments will save at least a dollar a year after the Pacific Railway trains begin to run. And Government would not labor single-handed. The railway companies, when once convinced that the work would be well done, would be only too happy to avail themselves of its results, by furnishing their half towards the expenses, in the use of tools and machinery, and in other facilities.

Equalization of the State Tax.

The bill introduced in the Senate, on Tuesday, by Mr. DARLING, aims at a much needed reform. It has long been a subject of complaint that the State tax bore unequally upon the counties, owing to different modes of valuation practiced in the assessment, by which the amount levied and paid was out of proportion to the comparative amount of taxable property. The consequence has been that some counties paid less than their equitable share, while others, of course, paid more. The latter class have not failed to complain of this injustice, but no remedy has hitherto been applied. Mr. DARLING proposes that a Board of Commissioners, three in number, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to hold their office two years, shall go into every County, examine the assessment rolls thereof, and the equalization made by the Supervisors, and that they shall carefully inquire into the true value of the real estate. They are also to discover what personal property, if any, escapes taxation. The result of their investigations they are to report to the Legislature on or before March 1, 1860.

The Commissioners are to have power, in cases of gross inequality, to regulate the amount of tax to be levied upon any county for that year, by written notice to the County Clerk and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The amount so determined by the Commissioners shall be obligatory upon the Supervisors, subject to an appeal, within ten days, to the Comptroller, whose decision shall be final. The Commissioners are to have the same *per diem* pay as the Canal Appraisers, and such traveling expenses as the Governor may allow. They are also to appoint a Clerk, whose pay the Governor shall determine.

Manifestly, the bill assigns the Commissioners a duty not less laborious than important. They will have a year in which to prepare their first report, which is only about five days to each county, no allowance being made for traveling time. If they shall be able *to accomplish all that the bill requires in the* period of their office, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of their appointment.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY, AND CORPORATIONS IN GENERAL.—We had occasion a few days ago, (as indeed we might have occasion every day in the year,) to utter some home truths in regard to the management by our great commercial corporations of the interests confided to their keeping. We found a text then ready to our purpose, in the recently published complaint of the Cumberland Coal Company against ALLEN M. SHERMAN and others, formerly connected with that Company and prominent in the control of its concerns. On the showing of this complaint, drawn up by the Company's own lawyers, we found the direction confessing to a degree of negligence, and even of recklessness, in the discharge of their duties to the stockholders which had seriously embarrassed the development, and for a time endangered the very existence, of a property valued by millions, and established under natural conditions in every way favorable to its permanent prosperity. The case was striking and important enough to demand comment on its own isolated merits; but it became doubly significant when regarded, from the point of view in which we put it, as illustrating what we believe to be the ruling rather than the exceptional condition of our great joint-stock companies. This Company, speaking in their own behalf, charge themselves with virtually abandoning the supervision of their vast interests to three or four officers, upon whom they allege to have been wholly dependent upon a single member of the Board of Directors. This Director, Mr. SHERMAN, they now accuse of perverting his trust in the most open and systematic manner. We stated their case as they state it themselves, and out of their own mouth drew the verdict of their condemnation.

Mr. SHERMAN's counsel writes to us, since the publication of our article, that the complaints of the Company, so far as they impute to his client, any fraud, unfair dealing, or malversation in office, will be proved upon trial to be wholly without foundation in fact. Upon this point we neither gave nor implied any sort of opinion whatever. It was no concern of ours to do so. We were not engaged in indorsing the complaint of this particular Company against the particular persons whom it is prosecuting; but simply in showing what we conceive ourselves to have demonstrated, that if the Cumberland Company, and the many other Companies which have been managed in like manner, have not been pillaged and put to profit by knots of unscrupulous men, their escape is due to no wisdom or providence on their own part.

A BOGUS RUSSIAN COMING TO THE CONVENTION.—We publish, in another column, a letter from Governors WALKER and STANTON, concerning the fraudulent character of the Kansas election of 1857, which deserves general attention. The returns of that election in Oxford County, it will be remembered, were rejected by Governor WALKER, on account of their gross and palpable falsehood, as well as of their lack of legal forms. For this act they were denounced by the Administration and its agents, in every section of the country.

It now appears that the name of one of the Judges affixed to these returns,—whose authority was relied on to sustain them,—was *forged*. BATY JONES, the Judge in question, and one of the most active and unscrupulous among the Border Ruffian leaders, has published a letter, declaring that he never signed his name nor consented that any one else should do so. That he did not *at the time* denounce the fraud and thus deprive it of its intended effect is an outrage and a crime scarcely less than that of the forgery itself. He pleads, in his own excuse, that he was not called on by any tribunal to testify, and that he did not desire to volunteer his evidence. Even now he declines to expose the other parties by whom this great wrong was perpetrated, except it become "necessary in self-defence." Judge JONES' idea of the duty of a public man is not particularly creditable to him. He evidently regards it as competent in the business of taking care of himself—leaving the public interests to their fate.

Messrs. WALKER and STANTON publish this letter as a vindication of their official action. It was scarcely needed for such a purpose. No man, in any section, whose opinion was sufficiently independent and disinterested to be worth anything, has failed, from the beginning, to give their course his approbation. Those who censured it were the selfish and unprincipled party hacks, upon whom this exposition will be utterly thrown away.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—A SHARP GAME.—Mr. MORRIS published a card in the Times the other day denying that any understanding had been had with the Aldermen by which the Mayor's nominee for City Inspector was to be rejected, and he himself kept in office. His denial convinced nobody, for those who were unwilling to regard it as a deliberate and intentional falsehood, had no difficulty in perceiving that it was a paltry and contemptible evasion. The proceedings of the Board on Thursday night show that it was probably both.

The Mayor nominated Dr. FORDYCE for the place a week ago, and the nomination was sent to a Committee which shows no intention of acting or reporting upon it. Alderman TOWNSEND had no hesitation in saying that he hoped the Committee would not report, in order that MORRIS might retain the office,—and the reason he gave for this wish was that MORRIS *would appoint his* (TOWNSEND's) *friends to office*. Alderman GENET expressed substantially the same views, adding that he would vote for no man whom the Mayor might nominate, unless the Mayor *should consult him* on the subject! As the result of the debate, the matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

The game is very palpable. The plunderers and jobbers about the City Hall are determined to keep MORRIS in the office,—although his term has expired and he has no more business there than he has in the Mayor's seat. The Board of Aldermen are parties to the plot:—and according to present appearances, the people of the City must submit for another year to the corrupt imbecility which has distinguished that office under its present rule. The only remedy is with *the Legislature*, and we hope that body will lose no time in applying it.

THE CANALS.—There are improvements, costing very little, which are capable of materially increasing the capacity of the canals for business. One of these is specified in a resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. PARSONS, Chairman of the Canal Committee in the Senate. It is simply to add to the length of the locks, by removing the rear gates back and extending the side walls forty feet. Such a change would enable boats to pass of tonnage one third greater than that of the largest now in use. The width of boats and locks would remain the same as now, and no increased depth of water would be required. Mr. PARSONS is showing that *he is a practical man*. Those who, like him, are largely engaged in canal navigation, best know how to effect cheap and valuable improvements.

SMALL PARTIES AS WITNESSES.—The bill to repeal the act of 1857, authorizing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf, was favorably reported in the Assembly yesterday. Two correspondents of this paper have recently expressed opposite opinions as to the merits of the law proposed to be repealed. It is manifestly a subject of much importance, and should be handled in the Legislature with careful deliberation, and upon full information of the existing law.

EARLY IN THE SESSION.—Mr. GENARD offered a resolution in the Assembly yesterday, that *the Legislature adjourn, sine die, on the 15th March, sine die*. This is an early movement. There are some honorable gentlemen whose patriotism, every session, takes the form of a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. GENARD. Everybody knows that the Legislature will not adjourn before the last of the hundred days; so that the attempt costs nothing, and is worth rather less than it costs.

The New-York Times, Saturday, February 15, 1868.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS.

BOARDING.

FURS.

HELP WANTED

MALES.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates at the Stock Exchange—Jay, 1.

For Markets see Third Page.

MERCHANTS' Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall Park.—Cash

Lecture from Senator Bigelow to Boys.

Over Brokers' Board.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOHN SLIDELL.

Dyspepsia—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

**Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, coated tongue, oppressed head, and attacks of headache; bilious conditions. How many suffer with all the aforesaid symptoms of low spirits, bad taste